Pholosophes.

A

698 4

# LETTER

To the RIGHT REVEREND the

### Lord Bishop of London,

Occasion'd by

His Lordship's late Pastoral Letter,

AND

The Revd Mr. WHITEFIELD's Answer.



### LONDON:

Printed for J. NOON, at the White Hart, near Mercers Chapel, in Cheapside. 1739. (Price 4d.)

LONDON: There is the converted to the process of the first terms of the converted terms of the conv



A

## LETTER

To the Right Reverend the

### Lord Bishop of London, &c.

My LORD,

3 I am one of those to whom your Lordship's late Pastoral Letter is inscribed, permit me thus publickly to thank your Lordship for that great Care which you discover for the Welfare and Happiness of your Flock. It must be a peculiar Pleasure to the People of your Lordship's Diocese, especially the Inhabitants of those two great Cities, London and Westminster, to find, that the' the Number of Sheep is much too large for the particular Notice and Inspection of one single Shepherd, yet that by proper Instructions to the Inferior Clergy, and grave Pastoral Letters, your Lordship is so good as frequently to visit not only every

every Parish, but every House. The Subjest of your last Letter is of the greatest Im-Without a lively Zeal in Reliportance. gion, we shall soon fink into Coldness and Indifference; and the next Step is, to part with the Profession it self upon very easy And an inspired Apostle has intimated to us, that the bare Form of Godliness, without the Power of it, can be of no avail, either in the Sight of God, or to him who fatisfies himself with the wearing And, on the other hand, unless this lively Zeal in Religion be under wife and proper Regulations, and takes a right Direction, it may foon confuse and bewilder the Understanding, and hurry on the Mind to the most rash and unaccountable Conclusions. A Caution therefore against Lukewarmness on the one hand, and Enthusiasm on the other, was at this Time peculiarly fit and feasonable; and it might have been hoped that fuch a Caution, fent from one of your Lordship's high Station in the Church, and fo well known for Judgment and Penetration, would have had some defirable Effect. But alas! even this Letter. tho' it has pass'd thro' several Editions, I am afraid has not been equally fuccessful! And Mr. Whitefield, whom I suppose your Lordship had principally in View, instead of publickly owning his Mistake, and acknowknowledging with all Gratitude the Light he received from your Lordship's labour'd Performance, has ventur'd to write an Answer, and seems to gain Courage and Strength even from so awful an Opposition.

It is this Answer of Mr. Whitefield's, which is the Occasion of my troubling your Lordship at this Time. I have read it over, and can't but think, that, according to the apparent Sense of the excellent Articles and Liturgy of our Church, he seems to have some Advantage on his side of the Controversy. I dare not impute this to any Deficiency in your Lordship's Performance, but chuse rather to suspect my own Judgment: And therefore I desire humbly to lay my Difficulties in this Matter before your Lordship, and ask, with all due Reverence, your Lordship's condescending Solution of them.

Herein Mr. Whitefield has the Honour to agree with your Lordship, that you both set out together on the same foot: The Doctrine and Service of our Church is confessedly your Guide, and by this you are both led; your Lordship to travel on in the happy middle Road, between Lukewarmness and Enthusiasm; and Mr. Whitefield, far remote from the Borders of Lukewarmness, into high Extasies, and the most rigid Calvinism. Now the great Question is,

who is in the right? Both your Lordship and Mr. Whitefield profess to have the Guide with you, and yet you feem to take very different and contrary Courses. Mr. Whitefield thinks himself justified in his Notions of Regeneration, and some of his strongest Expressions, from the Articles and Service of our Church; your Lordship seems to think him greatly mistaken. And here it is I want to be fatisfied; whether Mr. Whitefield has not the Advantage from an Appeal to the literal, most natural, and obvious Sense of the Articles, and the Places referred to in the Liturgy? I think he has; and apprehend, that some Passages in your Lordship's Letter, when laid together, rather confirm this Opinion. me, my Lord, to mention one or two.

After your Lordship had quoted several Texts of Scripture, to prove that \* " no " one who reads the New Testament, can

" possibly be ignorant that a Belief of the

" ordinary Influence of the Spirit of God

" is a necessary Part of the Christian Faith,

" you conclude +, that it is a strange Sup-

" position, that the generality of Christi-

" ans are as yet unapprized, either of the "Truth and Reality of a Regeneration and

" new Birth, or of the Influence of the

" Holy Spirit in our Christian Course."

<sup>\*</sup> Pastoral Letter, pag. 20, 21.

<sup>†</sup> Page 21. After

After this your Lordship proceeds very judiciously to remark farther-" And no less " ftrange is it, to find any one who has " attended to the Book of Common Prayer, " fuggesting, or listening to Suggestions, " as if the Publick Service and Offices of our Church were wanting and defective in regard to those Doctrines." It is very strange indeed, my Lord; so strange, that I never heard of any, either in our Church, or among even Diffenters themselves, who fuggested such a Defect. I am persuaded Mr. Whitefield would be one of the last, within the happy Pale of this Church, that would liften to fuch Suggestions; because, as I before observ'd, he grounds his strongest Expressions of the Influences of the Holy Spirit on the very Words of the Liturgy, and the Service of our Church. Does he talk of the Feelings of the Spirit? He has a Collect on bis Side. Does he talk of receiving the Holy Ghost; or, in the Style of an Apostle, declaring with peculiar Authority? The Order for Ordination of Deacons and Priests encourages him in the Phraseology. And does your Lordship call upon him for Credentials to his Divine Mission? He appears a Scribe well instructed, and immediately produces those of equal Validity with your own. He told my Lord of Gloucester, that he trusted

he was inwardly moved by the Holy Ghoft, at his Ordination; and yet I never heard that my Lord of Gloucester was reckon'd an Enthufiast, for being suppos'd to believe what he declar'd; much less did my Lord of Gloucester write a Pastoral Letter to weaken this, Mr. Whitefield's, Trust .- And as my Lord of Gloucester believed him, when he trusted that he was inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost, then why may not Mr. Whitefield's Hearers and Admirers, with equal Reason, believe him, when he tells them that he has experienced inward Feelings fince? Especially, when he modestly declares he pretends only to the ordinary Assistances of the Spirit; nor ever took upon him to communicate them to others, notwithstanding the extraordinary Manner in which he fays he received them? When (according to our excellent Form of Ordination of Priests) my Lord of Gloucester laid his Hands on him, and pronounced those awful Words, once convey'd with Divine Power and Energy, Receive thou the Holy Ghost: Whose soever Sins ye remit, they are remitted; and whosesoever Sins ye retain, they are retained; in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghoft. Amen. Surely, if Mr. Whitefield was to be credited upon saying he trusted he was inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost upon

upon his first setting out in the Service of the Church, he may full as well be credited by all those Hearers who yet attend to the Service of the Church, when he talks of the Feelings of the Instuences of the Spirit of Christ, or such an extraordinary Manner of receiving them, and producing such good Vouchers for his Expressions. But farther:

Your Lordship, in order to shew that our excellent Service of the Church of England fecures a Regard to the Doctrines of Regeneration, and the Influences of the Holy Spirit, cites some Passages out of that Service; and one, especially, out of the Office of Baptism. "We pray, that the " Infant may receive Remission of his Sins " by spiritual Regeneration; that God will " give him his Holy Spirit, that he may " be born again, and be made an Heir of " everlafting Salvation; and we thank God " for regenerating this Infant by his Holy " Spirit \*." Now in confequence of fuch a Declaration as this, from the Mouth of our Church, Mr. Whitefield, tho' a younger Brother, yet like a true Son, preaches up the Necessity of Conversion and Regeneration, and the Necessity of irrefistible Grace to this End; and talks much of the Instantaneousness of Conversion. Your Lordship

<sup>\*</sup> Pastoral Letter, Pag. 21, 22.

also, from this Passage, seems to intimate the Propriety of preaching about Regeneration and the New Birth; but then, quite contrary to Mr. Whitefield's Method of preaching it, and feemingly to guard against that, your Lordship, at the latter End of your Letter, has this peculiar Restriction: — I hope, when your Ministers preach to you the Doctrine of Regeneration, or " being born again of the Spirit, as laid down " in the New Testament, they do not tell " you that it must be instantaneous, and " inwardly felt at the very Time; both " because there is no such Thing reveal'd " to us by Christ or his Apostles, who lay " down the Doctrine in general Terms; " and because Experience shews us that " the Renovation of the Heart and Life is " effected by degrees \*," &c .-- Now I apprehend, my Lord, that the Form of Baptism very much favours this Notion of instantaneous Conversion, or something very near it: For the Form of Publick Baptism for Infants begins thus;

- "For as much as all Men are conceived and born in Sin, and that our Saviour

"Christ sayeth, None can enter into the

"Kingdom of God, except he be regenerate and born anew of Water and of the Holy

"Ghost; I beseech you to call upon God

<sup>\*</sup> Pastoral Letter, Pag. 45, 46.

" the Father, thro' our Lord Jesus Christ, " that of his bounteous Mercy he will grant " to this Child that Thing which by Nature " he cannot have, that he may be baptized " with Water and the Holy Ghost, and " received into Christ's Church, and be " made a lively Member of the fame."----Before I proceed, I beg Leave to observe to your Lordship, that to me this very Exhortation appears strongly in favour of the Calvinistical Doctrine of Original Sin; the Doctrine on which Mr. Whitefield builds his Scheme of the New Birth, or Regeneration: And indeed the Expressions are fuch, as that the most hearty Man in that Scheme of Calvinism could not desire better Words to convey his Meaning.

I. Here is a very plain, and supposedly undoubted Confession, that all Men (i. e. I suppose) all the human Race since the first Apostasy, are conceived and born in Sin. In which Expressions I doubt not but our Liturgy very judiciously refers to the Words

of the Psalmist +.

2. That in consequence of this being the natural State of Mankind, our Service supposes that our Saviour Christ sayeth, None can enter into the Kingdom of God, except he be regenerate and born anew of Water and of the Holy Ghost.—And therefore,

† Pfal. li. 5. B 2 3. That this Baptism, or Regeneration, translates the Person out of a State of Nature into a State of Grace; or, as it is excellently worded, gives him that Thing which by Nature he cannot have.—And, upon the same Scheme, I apprehend the remaining Part of this useful Service to be supported.—Let us proceed, my Lord:

Then shall the Priest say,

"Almighty and everlasting God, who "of thy great Mercy didst fave Noah and his Family---&c.—and by the Baptism of thy well-beloved Son Jesus Christ, in the River fordan, didst fanctify Water to the mystical washing away Sin; We beseech thee, for thine infinite Mercies, that thou wilt mercifully look upon this "Child, wash him, and sanctify him, "with the Holy Ghost; that he being delivered from thy Wrath, may be re"ceived into the Ark of Christ's Church."

And here again, my Lord, I cannot but observe, that we suppose, according to our Liturgy, the absolute Necessity of sanctifying the Child by the Holy Ghost, that so he may be deliver'd from Wrath: A Wrath, I imagine, that is supposed to be already deserved; because the Ark of the Church is to be a Refuge for the Child, as the Ark of Noah was to be from the Storms of Divine Vengeance, which were to be shower'd

shower'd down upon the old World. And that the Child needs fanctifying first, appears from what follows.

The Priest proceeds:

" Almighty and immortal God— " we call upon thee for this Infant, that " he coming to thy holy Baptism, may re-" ceive Remission of his Sins by spiritual " Regeneration: Receive him, O Lord, as "thou hast promised by thy well-beloved " Son, faying, Ask, and ye shall bave, &c .---" Let us that feek, find; open the Gate unto " us that knock; that this Infant may en-

" joy the everlasting Benediction of thy hea-" venly Washing, and may come to the eter-

" nal Kingdom, which thou hast promised

" by Christ our Lord."----

Again; Having read the Leffon, the Exhortation, and another Collect, the Priest fays to the Godfathers and Godmothers on this wife:

" Dearly Beloved, Ye have brought this " Child here to be baptized; Ye have pray-"ed that our Lord Jesus Christ would " vouchsafe to receive him, to release him " of his Sins." And then, immediately after the Administration of this Sacrament, the Priest proceeds,

"We receive this Child into the Con-" gregation of Christ's Flock." again;

" Seeing

"Seeing now, dearly beloved Brethren, that this Child is regenerate, and grafted

" into the Body of Christ's Church, let us " give Thanks to Almighty God for these

"Benefits."----

Then, after the Lord's Prayer, the Priest says:

"We yield thee hearty Thanks, most merciful Father, that it hath pleased thee

" to REGENERATE this Infant with thy

" Holy Spirit," --- &c. ----

Now from these Passages taken together, it feems plain to me, that, before Baptism, the Child is in a State of Wrath, under the Power of Sin, and consequently unregenerate. --- That immediately after Baptism he is esteemed regenerate, sanctified, endowed with the Holy Ghost, and released from his Sins .--- And therefore this Regeneration, Release from Sin, &c. must be received and conferred with the receiving or administring the Baptism it self; and therefore it must be either instantaneous, or as near to it as is the very pronouncing the Form it felf; which is very near indeed: And fo near, my Lord, that I should be glad to be inform'd how your Lordship would have your Clergy, as Ministers of the Church of England, preach up the Doctrine of Regeneration as not instantaneous, and the Renovation of the Heart to be effected only by degrees,

" Almighty and everliving God, who haft vouchfafed to regenerate these thy

"Servants by Water and the Holy Ghost,

" and hast given unto them Forgiveness of all their Sins; strengthen them, we be-

" feech thee, O Lord, with the Holy Ghost

" the Comforter, and daily increase in them

"thy manifold Gifts of Grace," &c.

The consistent Church-Minister, my Lord, I humbly apprehend, should look upon all his Parishioners (excepting such as are baptized by Dissenters) as already regenerate, according to the express Words of the Form for Baptism, and therefore has no need of ever laying again the Foundation; but should make it his sole Business to build them

them up in Goodness, and treat them all as in a State of Justification and Favour with God.---And indeed berein Mr. White-field has mistook his Work, and seems going backward rather than forward; and has acted contrary to his avowed Sense of the Service; except he only preaches to gain over the Dissenters.

I beg Leave now to proceed, and inquire of your Lordship, whether the Articles of our Church do not favour the Calvinistical Acceptation of this Service, and these Doctrines in general; and if they do not, that your Lordship would kindly help a humble Enquirer to the more obvious and literal Meaning.——The Article on Original Sin runs thus:

### ARTICLE IX.

" ORIGINAL SIN standeth not in the "following of Adam (as the Pelagians do

"vainly talk) but it is the Fault or Cor-

"ruption of the *Nature* of every Man, that

" naturally is engendred of the Offspring

" of Adam, whereby Man is very far gone

" from Original Righteousness, and is of his

" own Nature inclined to Evil---And there-" fore, in every Person born into the World,

" it (i. e. Original Sin) deserveth God's

" Wrath and Damnation."

The Article on Baptism speaketh on this wise:

#### ARTICLE XXVII.

"BAPTISM is not only a Sign of Pro-" fession and Mark of Difference, where-" by Christian Men are discerned from " others that be not christen'd; but it is " also a Sign of Regeneration or New Birth, " whereby, as by an Instrument, they that " receive Baptism rightly, are grafted into " the Church; the Promises of the Forgive-" ness of Sin, of our Adoption to be the Sons " of God by the Holy Ghost, are visibly " fign'd and feal'd; Faith is confirm'd, and "Grace increased, by virtue of Prayer to "God. The Baptism of young Children is " in any wife to be retained in the Church, " as most agreeable to the Institution of " Christ."—And that Baptism is a Sign or Seal of the New Birth, or Regeneration, to Infants, as well as Adult (tho' not expresly mentioned here) feems to be justly concluded from comparing the Ninth Article on Original Sin with the Form of Baptism for Infants in our Service.—And the Explanation of Baptism in this Sense, may be the Reason why our Church has not thought fit to prepare any particular Article on the Subject of Regeneration expresly; which I am apt to think she would

not

not have omitted, if she had not thought the two Articles, on *Original Sin*, and *Baptism*, taken together, had fully declared her Sense on that Head.

The Tenth Article, relating to Free-Will, feems rather to confirm the Doctrine

of Irrefistible Grace. It runs thus:

"The Condition of Man after the Fall " of Adam is fuch, that he cannot turn and " prepare himself, by his own natural "Strength and good Works, to Faith, and " calling upon God. Wherefore we have " no Power to do good Works, pleasant " and acceptable to God, without the "Grace of God by Christ preventing us, "that we may have a good Will, and " working with us when we have a good "Will."----And, to add no more, the Article on Works done before Justification, is apparently in favour of the most strict Calvinism, and seems to confirm this Sense of the Article last mention'd. Your Lord-Thip knows it runs thus.

#### ARTICLE XIII.

"Works done before the Grace of Christ, and the Inspiration of his Spirit, are not pleasant to God; for as much as they spring not of Faith in Jesus Christ, neither do they make Men meet to receive Grace:----Yea, rather, for that they

"they are not done as God hath com-

"manded and willed them to be done,

"we doubt not but that they have the

" Nature of Sin."

This Article, I beg Leave to observe, feems to be composed of these several Parts.

I. That it supposes there may be good Works performed, which do not spring of Faith in Christ. And,

2. That fuch Works, though good, are yet not pleasant to God, not being done ac-

cording to his Will.

3. That in order to render a Man's good Works acceptable to God, he must receive the Grace of Christ, and particularly the

Inspiration of the Holy Spirit.

4. That no good Works done before the Grace of Christ, &c. can be any, the least Qualifications for his receiving this Grace and Inspiration of the Holy Ghost. Nay, and,

5. That fuch good Works are so far from being pleasing to God, and Qualifications for Grace and holy Inspiration, that 'tis not to be doubted (by any Member of the Church of England) but that they have the Nature of Sin.

And if these Things be true, then I apprehend Mr. Whitesield's Account of Mr. Seward is not so very odd and unaccountable as may have been represented:

C 2 Nor

Nor can I imagine it to be a Discouragement, as your Lordship is pleased to call it \*, to any whom our Church and Articles would not have made sad. " hold, says Mr. Whitefield, here was one " who constantly attended on the Means " of Grace, exact in his Morals, humane " and courteous in his Conversation, who " gave much Alms, was frequent in pri-" vate Duties; and yet, till about Six " Weeks ago, as destitute of any faving, " experimental Knowledge of Christ, as " those on whom his Name was never " called, and who still fit in Darkness, " and the Shadow of Death."----To this, my Lord, you are pleafed to reply: " How it could be that a professed Chri-" ftian, who constantly attended on the " Means of Grace, and was frequent in " private Duties, did all that while know " nothing of Jesus Christ, is beyond my " Comprehension." ---- Might not then all these good Works be performed before the Grace of Christ? And might not Mr. Seward be contented with a bare external. Performance of a Round of Duties, with-

out having his *Heart* engaged? As to the *Knowing* of *Christ*, Mr. *Whitefield* does not feem to mean a bare *notional* Knowledge, or mere Profession of his Name;

<sup>\*</sup> Pastoral Letter, Page 55.

but he restrains it to a saving, experimental Knowledge of him. - Your Lordship, taking him in this Sense, proceeds:---"I am as much at a loss to know what " was this faving, experimental Knowledge " of Jesus Christ, for want of which he " would only be reckoned an Heathen " and Infidel."----In my way of understanding the Article, my Lord, the Anfwer is easy: Might not these good Works be such, as being done before the Grace of Christ, did not proceed from Faith in him, and confequently were not pleafant to God, not being done according to his Will; and confequently without doubt finful, and therefore he no better, no more acceptable in the Sight of God, than a Heathen Man, or a Publican? And he could not, according to the Article, have this Faith before he received the Inspiration of the Holy Ghost, and therefore had not that faving Knowledge before, and therefore might be faid not truly to know Christ; but as foon as he received that Inspiration, he then knew him.---Which Inspiration, or as your Lordship is pleas'd to call it, Illumination, may be very well concluded by Mr. Whitefield to be instantaneous, and irrefistible; fince none of the good Works done before, could make Mr. Seward meet to receive Grace; nay, for as much as no doubt they had the Nature of Sin, they might be imagined rather to have disqualified him for the Bleffing.

And now, upon the whole; If this should be the real Sense of these Articles of our Church, and the Sense of the Service founded upon them, I beg Leave to ask your Lordship, Whether the endeavouring to understand and explain either the one or the other, in a more lax and general Way, is not going beyond the Commission of a Minister of the Church of England, and prejudicial to the true Doctrines of that Church?----Whether the Subscribing fuch Articles, &c. by Ministers who are in contrary Sentiments, and who in the stated Course of their Preaching oppose these Doctrines, is not the most likely way to divide the Church by scandalous Schisms, and so entirely frustrate the Design for which these Articles were. originally drawn up, and Subscription to them enjoined? The Preamble to these Articles runs thus: Articles whereupon it was agreed by the Archbishops and Bishops of both Provinces, and the whole Clergy--for the Avoiding of the DIVERSITIES of Opinions, and for the Establishing of Confent touching true Religion .--- And whether the admitting fuch Persons to minister

nister in the Church, has a friendly Aspect on the Peace of the Church?----Again; Whether the attempting to answer Mr. Whitesield, by denying those Calvinistical Doctrines which he sets out upon, does not rather tend to strengthen than weaken his Interest and Cause?----And lastly, Whether every true Churchman ought not to maintain a zealous Regard for these Doctrines, which are thus proposed to our embracing, by that excellent Parent, who has taken such tender and special Care for all her Children?

On the other hand; If these Articles, &c. were not design'd to be taken in the strict Sense already supposed, in what other Sense are they to be understood? Must they not, my Lord, have some one plain and determinate Sense?--- How else can they answer the End proposed this way, to prevent Diversities of Opinions, and establishing Consent touching Matters of Religion?----Or will every Man's being allowed to understand them in his own Sense answer this End? If so, what Need of them at all?

These, my Lord, are some of the Difficulties that arose in my Mind, on reading over your Lordship's Letter, and comparing it with Mr. Whitesield's Answer,

and our Service and Articles. I have proposed them with a respectful Freedom, and shall be thankful for any Affistance from so able a Hand as yours. In the pleasing Expectation of which, I remain,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

Obedient Humble Servant,

PHILALETHES.



